

Article Section I

DEATH OF A SALESMAN

The Story of Governor Goodwin J. Knight

By J. SUTTER MILL

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SACRAMENTO.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS are sitting in stunned silence at the miracle they have wrought through Senator William F. Knowland. In 73 days, they galvanized around this massive man in such tremendous numbers as to unhinge completely their Fabian-Republican incumbent Governor, Goodwin Knight.

In point of literal fact, the rising crescendo of their opinion drove Knight out of California into a refuge, "somewhere in Arizona." There, for four days, he sat and licked his wounds. Then, in search of aid, he limped forlornly to Washington, into the hesitant arms of the President.

The tremendous political regurgitation California has undergone, these past few weeks, has astounded its people. Not even the most optimistic Knowland supporter dreamed of the depth of Republican feeling against Knight — the man who had made a career of preaching conservative government, but who rejected its tenets completely once he felt himself safely ensconced in the Corner Office at Sacramento.

An indication of their attitude came, however, on August 19, when the first public opinion poll appeared. From then until November 1 — just 73 days — when the Governor collapsed, this Golden State knew a political experience unequalled in its history. It was, indeed, dramatic.

That first poll of August 19 showed Knowland a two-to-one favorite over Knight and panicked the latter into announcing his candidacy far in advance of schedule. On October 3, Knowland formally announced his own candidacy and began stumping from town to town. His espousal of a right-to-work law fired the spirits of Republicans (as well as some Democrats) from one end of this huge state to the other.

There is no published list of the exact number of talks the Senator gave along the 1000-mile length of California, but it is estimated that in the ensuing three weeks he made more than 100 — with smashing effect. Nor is there available a complete record of the number of statements Knight issued from Sacramento during this period. But what he said is still

echoing in the far reaches of the Sierra Nevadas.

Knight said he was in the fight to stay.

The contest, apparently, was shaping into California's worst donnybrook. The game of choose-up-sides was on. On analysis, it shows that Goodwin Knight had in his corner two politicians of substance: Charles Blythe, a bond broker, and Jerd Sullivan, a banker — both of San Francisco. The Governor also had the wizards of illusion, Whitaker-Baxter, a pair of press agents who have made a career of pulling rabbits out of industrial top hats. They too are from San Francisco.

This combination — Blythe, Sullivan and Whitaker-Baxter — for a quarter of a century, have been playing a Tinkers-to-Evers-to-Chance sort of game that has seen each wax fat. Knight had these and a Republican office holder or two, notably Assemblymen Luther Lincoln and Donald Doyle, both "Labor-endorsed" Republicans. And that's all he had except the Hearst papers which, in California, have notoriously little editorial strength.

YET, WITH WHAT HE HAD, Knight fought back at the tentacles which, gathering strength, were creeping nearer his jugular. For in spite of his subsequent abject submission to the overpowering Knowland forces, nothing anyone could have said would have made egoist Goodwin Knight quit, had it not been for the rapidly falling barometer of Republican opinion as reflected in the polls.

For the first time in a generation these Republicans were being given an opportunity to choose, four square, between traditional Republicanism and something the cat dragged in. And they meant to make the most of it.

On October 15, Gardiner Johnson issued his statement in support of Knowland. With that, Goodwin Knight and all the rest of California knew the Governor was through. Johnson is perhaps the most respected "lay" Republican active in party politics. This conservative, 51-year-old attorney is a member of the executive committee of the Republican state central committee and invariably is handed the gavel to conduct its meetings. He is a master parliamen-

tarian who, in 1941, was speaker pro tem of the California assembly.

More important, he was, in 1953-4, the general chairman of Goodwin Knight's Northern California campaign.

Johnson spoke out on October 15, a Tuesday, one of two days the Governor habitually has reserved each week for press conferences. The Johnson story ran in the a.m. papers and that day's ten o'clock press party was cancelled. From that moment until the Governor faded silently into the wild sand reaches of Arizona, the always-ebullient Goodie didn't show his face. Instead, he quit his office and buttoned up in his ancient mansion. Word came that he was sick and there were none who doubted that. There he stayed for nearly two weeks, a recluse.

Reporters who pressed the physician attending the Governor as to his ailment got a response that indicated "flu."

"Is it Asiatic flu, doctor?"

"No," came the somewhat puzzling reply, "it's California flu."

To an observer, the loss of Johnson was symbolic — for it brought to mind, over the years, how Goodwin Knight has turned his coat and has lost or shucked off every person who ever contributed to his political well-being.

The country, of course, knows of one of Knight's principal apostasies — his flat stand in opposition to a right-to-work law. But it would be a mistake to think of Goodwin Knight as either "left" or "right." Goodwin Knight is a series of mistakes. Goodwin Knight is the quintessence of expediency. Goodwin Knight is whichever way the wind doth blow for he knows, as the poet said, some heart is glad to have it so.

So, blow it east or blow it west, that way it blows, that way is best.

GOODWIN KNIGHT is a compost — an admixture of broken promises, inept acts, frantic snatches at today's headlines, and forgotten friends. There is no member of his staff, today, who was with him in the dear, dead days (no further back than 1953, actually) when he was thrilling conservatives with his attacks on Earl Warren's "philosophy."

The word "Republican," in Knight's office, came to have a cynical meaning. His executive secretary, recently re-registered as a Republican, is in fact a lifelong Democrat, a holdover from the Warren regime. In the few years Knight has occupied the Corner Office, a veritable drove of secretaries has said hello and good-bye to him. Most of them, in the last year or two, have been drafted from the state's

civil service list. But even these political eunuchs shove off after the tinsel goes, trailing Cassandra's veil behind them.

There is a reason for this seeming instability of employer-employee relationship, this lack of loyalty to a leader.

Goodwin Knight knows no loyalty, himself.

He is and always has been a nonpareil of expediency. He is a charmer, a man capable of winning anyone to his side. It is only with time that one learns he would, in a moment, scalp a friend to prevent a nick of his own finger.

He has one gift and one talent. He has tremendous energy, wrapped around an inordinate ambition, and he has a great voice. With them he has made an awful lot of calls and, as a good salesman must, has made an awful lot of sales. A political Ponzi, he pyramided this severely limited bag of tricks far beyond his abilities. But at least no one will ever be able to say Goodwin Knight couldn't sell salt.

Since the fall of 1953, when this self-inspired man took the oath of office as California's chief executive, he followed the grasshopper's path. He let the evil of the day be sufficient unto itself. He lacked the courage to face today's problems for tomorrow's good. As a consequence, there came the day — November 1, 1957 — when he faced political bankruptcy, and he faced it as a coward.

Whether he walked or was carried from his creaky mansion to his hideout in Arizona is of no moment. For, riding or walking, he was a political corpse.

Such was the death of a salesman.

"J. Sutter Mill" is the pseudonym of a California newspaperman with long experience covering events in Sacramento.

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Article Section II

NINE MEN AGAINST AMERICA

What the Supreme Court Is Doing to Your Liberties

By ROSALIE M. GORDON

YOU ARE an American. You love your country. You think it is the greatest and finest nation on earth. You feel, of course, there is plenty wrong with it, but that, after all is said, somehow we will always come out on top. You seldom think consciously about it, but you feel you have the protection of such a charter of freedom as man has never before known. It guarantees to you a system of government and a mode of economic life which, whatever their faults, have brought you the highest degree of freedom and abundance among all the world's inhabitants.

Then, one day, quite by accident, you are shocked out of your complacency. You pay a visit to your son's schoolroom. His teacher is expounding to the class — including your son — some theories that sound strangely alien to you. They are alien to sound American thinking, but this teacher doesn't label them as such. He seems to be telling your son and his fellow students that these theories are the right ones — the best ones. Sorely troubled, you go to the principal. You say:

"Who is this man? He sounds like a Communist to me — or at least a fellow traveller."

The principal answers: "He is."

You look astonished: "Then what's he doing here — in a local public school that I help support with my taxes?"

"We fired him," the principal says. "We have a law in this state that a teacher in one of our schools who is called before an investigating committee and hides behind the Fifth Amendment to conceal his Communist connections is subject to immediate dismissal."

"Then how did he get back in here?" you want to know.

"The Supreme Court of the United States made us reinstate him in his job — with back pay too!"

OR YOU OVERHEAR one day a conversation among three or four men. It might go something like this:

First Man: "We couldn't trust too many. We'd have to use them carefully."

Second Man: "We don't need many — just our hard core who have been thoroughly trained. We place them in strategic spots."

Third Man: "They're all well indoctrinated with revolutionary techniques. We've done a pretty good job on the softening-up process — and now we can even talk openly about overthrowing the Government, if that should be necessary."

Second Man: "And our group can handle both — the propaganda, and the action when the time comes."

First Man: "What are the strategic spots?"

Third Man: "We won't discuss that too exactly. But generally let's say New York, Chicago, L.A., and of course Washington, D. C., and maybe a few others."

You wait to hear no more. You rush to the nearest office of the FBI. You tell the agent in charge what you have heard. You describe the men as well as you can. The agent looks at you sadly. He says: "Yes, we know the men. We've been watching them for a long time."

"Then why don't you arrest them?" you demand.

"A while back we could," he replies. "Congress gave us a law under which native enemies of America who advocated the overthrow of the Government could be indicted and prosecuted. But now — now it's different. The Supreme Court says that when these saboteurs talk about overthrowing the Government, they can't be touched. We have to wait until they spell out specifically how they're going to do it and actually try it. And then. . . ."

"And then," you finish, "it might be too late."

Or perhaps you need an attorney to handle a small matter for you. You pick one at random from the accredited list in your state and go to see him. You aren't talking to him long before you realize that if you give this man your case, you will have a Communist representing you.

You leave his office in a rage and go to your State Bar Association. You demand to know how this young man, only just out of law school, can be an accredited attorney in your state — particularly in the face of all we now know about the Communist conspiracy. The Bar Association official patiently explains to you that the Bar Examining Board in your state has had a rule for some time that any would-be lawyer who is a known Communist, or who refuses to say whether he has Communist connections, is not admitted to the bar and permitted to practice before your courts. BUT — he says, that *was* the rule. Now the Supreme Court of the United States has stepped in and told us — a sovereign American state — that we cannot set the standards for who shall and shall not practice law before our own courts. In other words, the Court says we can't keep a man from taking the bar examination in this state because he is a Communist.

By this time your mind is in a whirl. What's going on, you ask yourself. What's happening to us — to me, to my country? Surely something is wrong somewhere. You've never had too much use for politicians generally — you consider them a more or less necessary evil. But one thing you know — when all else fails, there has always been one last resort for the protection of Americans. It is in the Congress of the United States — your elected representatives — and particularly in the Congressional power of investigation: the power of exposure of wrongdoing and subversion and other evils.

SO YOU GO to see your Congressman. You start to tell him of your experiences. Then you notice an odd expression on his face. You stop. Despairingly you ask — "You don't mean — you can't mean —?"

"The Supreme Court?" he answers. "Yes, we on the Congressional investigating committees have gotten it too. You know, throughout our history, Congress has always had the right to question witnesses. If they wanted to, they could protect themselves with the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. But when any subversive or grafter refused to answer other questions, we could cite him for contempt. And our courts have generally backed us up. We were the last resort for Americans to get the information they must have to protect their lives, their liberty and their property."

"But now," he sighed, "— now the Supreme Court says that before we can make a witness answer questions, we have to spell out for him

not only the exact purpose of our committee but also the exact pertinence of the question to that purpose. Just imagine! We investigate in order to get for ourselves and our constituents — you — the information we need to write necessary legislation. But now, according to the Supreme Court, we have to know exactly what we're going to do and how we're going to do it — and explain it all explicitly to the witness — before we get out of him the information we need in order to decide what we're going to do and how to do it! You can see that the Supreme Court has just about put an end to our investigative powers. Certainly it has crippled them almost fatally."

All this and very much more — actual assaults on the liberties of Americans and on their means of protecting themselves against tyranny from within and without — has been brought about by a Supreme Court composed of nine men — nine men against 170 million Americans. Who are these men? What makes them tick? How did it come about that so few — these particular few — were in the right spot at the right time to do so much harm? What is it they have done? And how have they done it? How does it affect you, your children, your business, your job and your freedom? You must know the answers to these questions, because the future of your country — the country you love — is at stake.

Rosalie M. Gordon, author of *What's Happening in Our Public Schools?* is Editor of the All-American Book Digest. She has served for many years as research associate to John T. Flynn, in which position she has written widely in the fields of politics and economics.

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News Section

Printed in Two Sections

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America's Strength: There are about 300 reasons why the United States stands in no immediate danger of destruction by rising Soviet missile and air power. For there exist that many land and naval bases from which — once the signal is given — US bombers laden with nuclear weapons would streak for pinpointed targets in the Soviet Union. This fact is known to the USSR — it is a fact often mentioned by air officers in private conversations — but, because of some bungling censorship, it has not been broadcast sufficiently to the American people.

General Thomas S. Power, head of the Strategic Air Command, lifted the curtain veiling our formidable strength this week when he revealed that SAC is on 24-hour alert and that bomber planes — “not loaded with bows and arrows,” he remarked — are constantly in the air, ready to head for Russian targets. Others can take to the air on minutes' notice.

US land bases are scattered around the world, ringing Soviet territory. Our naval air bases are carriers, always on the move, and hence safe from any guided missiles the Soviets may have.

Of course, if such a force were released on the Soviet Union, the Soviet Air Force would attempt to bomb US territory and some serious destruction would be inflicted on this country. But — it is firmly believed — the destruction in the USSR would be far more extensive than in the US. This is the big deterrent.

Our striking power is not merely a military, but also a surefire diplomatic deterrent. This fact explains why Secretary of State Dulles was able to call Moscow's bluff when the Kremlin sought to bully Turkey last month. Dulles warned that Soviet territory would not be a “privileged sanctuary” from American bombers if war resulted.

This array of strength also explains why diplomatic row sees no reason for yielding to Moscow's blackmail, based on the Sputnik crisis, to obtain a Summit conference between Ike and Khrushchev.

America's strength — no one in the Capital doubts — will dominate the world power situation for some time to come.

● America's moral strength — and weakness — was revealed in clear outline in the past few days, as a result of two Armistice Day statements from two former Presidents of the United States.

President Hoover, while recognizing that we have received a warning from Sputnik, expressed confidence in America's strength, citing a long list of inventions and discoveries from the telegraph to the atom bomb. He emphasized our “increasing skills, growing productivity,” and made clear that the source of our strength comes from the “freedom of men's initiative and the rewards for their efforts. It comes from our devotion to liberty and religious faith.” Hoover concluded that “we will have no decline and fall of this Nation, provided we stand guard against the evils which would weaken those forces.”

On the other hand, former President Harry S. Truman stressed “fear,” claiming that the fear of scientists allegedly subjected to “character assassination” was the factor which caused our lag in satellite and missile development. The Capital — long used to Mr. Truman's curious regard for truth — smiled. For it is remembered that Truman's own loyalty program and loyalty board initially ousted some scientists who were security risks.

In sum, the Capital recognized Hoover as the statesman, Truman as the usual “peanut politician.”

Adlai Again: The defeated Democratic Presidential candidate of 1952 and 1956 has become a “consultant” on foreign affairs for the Eisenhower Administration. Capital reaction: it is ironic that Stevenson, overwhelmingly repudiated at the polls largely for his weak-kneed stand on resistance to Soviet demands, should thus be connected with an Administration which now seeks to assume a strong posture against the Reds.

Stevenson is committed to a policy of appeasement: he favors recognition of Red China and acceptance of a summit conference with Khrushchev. From State Department circles come reports that Secretary of State Dulles was not consulted about the naming of Stevenson and exhibits much concern. Dulles has reportedly opposed White House elements in their support of the two moves favored by Stevenson.

The appointment of Stevenson, it is said, was promoted by Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Paul Hoffman, members of Ike's unofficial “kitchen cabinet.” Friends of Dulles voice fear that Stevenson — who says he will tour Europe visiting many capitals and foreign chancelleries — will lose no time in talking up his “program for surrender” in conversations with foreign officials.

No Crash Program: Seven days have given observers in Washington a chance to examine President Eisenhower's plan, announced on TV, for bolstering satellite and missiles development.

Those in the Capital who urged a Manhattan Project are disappointed by the structure and powers of the President's organization, over which his appointee, President Killian of MIT, will preside. Critics say Ike's program amounts to little more than preserving the *status quo*. W. M. Holaday (whose blooper on the satellite problem was exposed by HUMAN EVENTS last week) remains in control of missiles (subject to Killian), with only slight power added to his functions. In short, Ike's decisions constitute no crash program — containing no real priorities power nor focus of decisive responsibility such as enabled General Groves to achieve production of the atom bomb in World War II.

It is also necessary to report that many disagree with Ike's confidence in the progress of our missile development. The "cone" which the President displayed on TV has become the subject of some controversy. Ike claimed the cone was sent up into space and returned through the dangerous earth atmosphere unscathed. The Washington *Star*, dean of the Capital's newspapers, reports dissent among military and scientific experts about this claim. The *Star* quotes one expert as saying: "Absolutely, positively and without question, we have not — repeat not — solved this problem" [of missile re-entry into the atmosphere]. Apparently, a lot remains to be explained.

Nevertheless, observers find hope in the Armed Services Investigation Committee, which is commencing its probe of the satellite and missiles development situation. Democratic Senators Richard Russell and Lyndon Johnson and Republican Senator Styles Bridges of this committee will insure that the group will engage in no politicking, but will genuinely bring out the facts. Since all these men are reportedly anxious to get a crash program for weapons started, their public reports and hearings will serve as pressure for such a course.

While everyone wishes well to the new "missiles boss," James R. Killian, many regret that K. T. Keller of Chrysler, a practical businessman, was not drafted for the job. A production genius, Keller was brought into the Government — to start the missiles development division — by Truman's Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson; Johnson, a conservative Democrat, incurred the hostility of the clique of "liberal" commentators then in full sway and, after a press campaign against him, resigned his office during the Korean War. Keller remained in the Department until 1953; he stayed for seven months after GM's Charles Wilson became Secretary and then left, for reasons about which there is considerable confusion.

Labor Front: There are rumors afloat on Capitol Hill to the effect that Robert Kennedy, Counsel of the McClellan Labor Rackets Committee, will resign at the first of next year. There have been charges that Kennedy has sought to "protect" Reuther and "liberal" unions

favoring the Democrats from the Committee's probing, in order to get the support of the Reuther forces for the Presidential aspirations of his brother, Senator John F. Kennedy, in the 1960 race.

Protests by Republican Senators against Robert Kennedy's course as Counsel brought about creation of a "task force" specifically assigned to investigate Reuther and his United Auto Workers. This task force is reportedly making substantial progress in its work.

Recently, Senator Kennedy (a committee member) proposed that there should be no open hearings on the Reuther case. He was opposed by Republican members Goldwater, Mundt and Curtis; Chairman McClellan sided with the latter, decreeing open hearings.

Observers on Capitol Hill connect reports of Robert Kennedy's resignation with (1) news of progress in delving into Reuther's past; and (2) Senator Kennedy's failure to hush-hush the findings.

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pass it on to a friend.*

Missiles and Economy: "Ike has gone astray again" — this is a widely current comment on Capitol Hill about the President's speech Wednesday in Oklahoma City, in which he emphasized that he considered large spending on missiles necessary and claimed that economies in non-defense spending could not offset such additional costs.

This sophisticated political town, however, has heard too many of Ike's own officials give testimony which suggests quite a different conclusion. On November 8, for instance, Assistant Budget Director Robert E. Merriam emphasized that the missiles program had suffered neither from lack of money nor of manpower. And Dr. Wernher von Braun, rocket development chief at the Army's Redstone Arsenal, who has long urged increased efforts in this field, asserts that the problem is not a financial one and that "we don't need excessive amounts of money." (Additionally, those who know the score on appropriations say that the missiles program still has over \$2 billion in unexpended funds.)

Senator Styles Bridges says that what is needed is a crash program and better organization. Philip M. Talbott, President of the US Chamber of Commerce, said this week: "If there has been a failure to match Soviet developments — it lies in inefficient use of money and manpower already at hand." Meanwhile, Congressional staffers whet the knife to slash non-defense parts of the Budget, including especially the "boondoggling" funds disbursed in the guise of "foreign aid."

Folsom Must Go: In the wake of numerous retirements from the ranks of the Eisenhower Cabinet, and amid speculation as to other resignations to come, the name of one Cabinet member in particular is singled out as a "natural" for quick return to private life. This is Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom, who more than any other member of the Executive has excited the ire of conservative Capitol Hill.

The counts against Folsom, as they have been assembled by his Congressional critics, are mainly three:

(1) Although he is advertised as a former "businessman," Folsom's credentials in this regard are highly suspect. It is recalled that he was but a "functionary" in the Eastman Kodak Co., and that—unlike such men as former Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey—he has no real conception of the businessman's point of view.

(2) He has been foremost among bureaucrats who express their contempt for advocates of economy in Government. Folsom is particularly remembered for his campaign of "statistical subterfuge" in last winter's battle over Federal aid to education, in which he tangled disastrously with the US Chamber of Commerce, and for his recent announcement that, in spite of Congressional attempts at economy, his Department would continue spending at much the same pace as it had intended previously (see HUMAN EVENTS for March 16 and October 5, 1957).

(3) Health, Education and Welfare—a Department created by the Eisenhower Administration—is looked upon by Congressmen as the most completely useless in the Government, having practically no functions but those directly connected with the Welfare State. Estimates as to the fat that could be pared from HEW's budget vary, but it is generally agreed that expenditures here should be radically diminished. The National Association of Manufacturers recommended that various items in the HEW budget for 1958 be cut by more than one-third (from \$2.78 billion to \$1.76 billion).

If the President really means business in his TV claims that reductions shall be made in non-defense areas of the Budget—say Congressmen—he should start with HEW. Why, it is asked, should tax dollars be poured into this agency's socialistic ventures when everyone agrees that weapons development must have absolute priority?

Faubus: Southern leaders have shown no enthusiasm in the wake of Governor Orval Faubus' broad hint last week that he considered himself as the potential leader of a third party in 1960. While conservatives express agreement with the constitutional position which Faubus represented in the recent Little Rock controversy, they have no liking for Faubus personally and do not want him as a "leader."

Informed Washingtonians know the reasons behind this conservative reluctance. The first is that Faubus, in his public statements, has in principle accepted the "law of the land" arguments propounded by "liberals" concerning the Supreme Court's May 17, 1954 ruling on school integration. The second is that he has a political history studded with left-wing associations that stir considerable question about his authenticity as a conservative standard-bearer:

(1) In the 1954 Democratic gubernatorial primary, when Faubus defeated Governor Francis Cherry for the nomination, it was brought out that Faubus had attended Commonwealth College, a Communist-front school in Mena, Arkansas. *The Arkansas Recorder*, an

alert publication that X-rays the doings of state officials in Little Rock, unearthed information that Faubus (who said he had been at the college for only a week or so), was elected President of the student body at Commonwealth and was the principal speaker at the school's "May Day" celebration in 1935. (When these charges were first brought out, "liberals" such as *Arkansas Gazette* executive editor Harry Ashmore were quick to defend Faubus against "the smear.")

(2) It has now been disclosed that in the same 1954 primary, Faubus' margin of victory over Governor Cherry was achieved by purchasing Negro votes. (The McMath machine, of which Faubus is a product, has always traded heavily on its popularity among Arkansas Negroes.)

Mrs. L. C. Bates, Little Rock NAACP leader who spearheaded the drive to integrate Central High School, is quoted by columnist Jack Anderson: "It is unfortunate that Negroes put Faubus in office. We hope the Negro won't be so quick to sell his vote in the future."

Education Front: As foreshadowed in HUMAN EVENTS for November 2, 1957, the Sputnik furor is being used by "liberals" to advance massive programs of Federal aid to education. The Federal aid proponents say that—because Soviet education is allegedly superior to that available in the United States—huge sums of Federal money should now be pumped into the schools.

Education experts dryly point out, however, that increased money, from whatever source, will not change either the number of trained scientists turned out by American schools nor the quality of education received by US students in general. How can we expect to produce students trained in scientific discipline—it is asked—when the emphasis of American education is increasingly on "life adjustment" and "group belongingness," rather than on mastering subject matter in the traditional disciplines?

The Soviet Union, it is recalled, experimented extensively with "progressive education" and abandoned it as an unqualified failure. In 1918, the Communists imported the "progressive" system wholesale from the United States, where it was then making gradual headway. They gave it an exhaustive trial and at last discarded it in 1933. From that time to this, Soviet students have been trained rigorously in the fundamentals formerly honored in American schools.

That Soviet education is superior to ours, say education analysts—given the inescapable features of a police system—is highly questionable. But if the "liberals" really believe in such "superiority" then, logically, they must abandon their allegiance to "progressivism" in the schools.

The Other Adams: Opinion is divided in the Capital over whether the US has successfully devised a method for getting an intercontinental ballistic missile back through the earth's atmosphere without its burning up. It is noted, however, that one Government official, at least, has solved the "re-entry" problem completely.

This is former Assistant Counsel to the Army John Adams, who has slipped unobtrusively back into the ranks of the Eisenhower Administration.

Adams left his Army post in 1955, after he was pinpointed as the responsible official in the "who promoted Peress" controversy with Senator McCarthy. (Irving Peress was the "Fifth Amendment" officer who received a mystery-beclouded promotion and honorable discharge from the Army.) Adams has now reappeared as a consultant in the office of the General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In its report on the Peress controversy, the McClellan Committee stated:

"Mr. John Adams, Counselor, Department of the Army, showed disrespect for this subcommittee when he chose to disregard Senator McCarthy's letter of February 1, 1954, and allowed Peress to be honorably discharged on February 2, 1954."

Ellender: As still another "liberal" reaction to the Sputnik panic, cries for appeasement are once more making headlines. Leading the coexistence parade is Senator Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), who has just returned from a month-long visit to the Soviet Union and is now making overtures for a Summit meeting. "... I really believe we ought to make a new approach," Ellender says, "and see if we can't coexist for awhile and let the people of the East and West decide whether they want Communism or democracy." (Ellender has just returned from his third trip to Russia in three years.)

What especially offends conservatives in the Nation's Capital are Ellender's attempts to pose as a right-winger — because of his "economy" record — while thus promoting appeasement. They point out that his strongest appeals for "economy" have been for cuts in aid to America's firmest allies — Nationalist China and South Korea (whom he calls "blood-suckers").

Between Covers: HUMAN EVENTS readers will want to obtain copies of Rosalie Gordon's excellent study on the Supreme Court, entitled *Nine Men Against America*. Miss Gordon's pamphlet, detailing the Supreme Court's onslaught against states' rights and our domestic safeguards against communism, may be obtained, for 25 cents a copy, from America's Future, 542 Main Street, New Rochelle, N.Y. (An excerpt from the pamphlet appears in Article Section II of this issue.)

Fulton Lewis Broadcasts: Fulton Lewis, Jr. listeners have been astounded to learn that his voice may be forced off the air if his list of sponsors (see below) does not soon increase. To meet this crisis, Mrs. Bazy McCormick Tankersley, former Publisher of the Washington *Times-Herald*, and Frank C. Hanighen, Editor-Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS, have organized "The Committee of Friends of Fulton Lewis, Jr." The names of the limited number of persons they were able to contact in a few hours, who have agreed to serve on the committee, are as follows:

Frank Brophy, Phoenix, Arizona; Katherine Kennedy Brown, Dayton, Ohio; Thomas Coleman, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Preston Davie, New York,

N.Y.; Charles Edison, Orange, N.J.; General Bonner Fellers, Washington, D. C.; Miss Louise Gore, Washington, D. C.; Alfred Kohlberg, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. Dorothy Kohler, Kohler, Wis.; George S. Montgomery, Jr., New York, N.Y.; Roger McCormick, Chicago, Ill.; Roger Milliken, Spartanburg, S.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Max Pray, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Manion Pritchard, Minneapolis, Minn.; Archibald Roosevelt, New York, N.Y.; Patrick F. Scanlan, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Frances Ogden Stubblefield, Charleston, W.Va.; Mrs. Duane Troyak, Chicago, Ill.; General Albert Wedemeyer, Boyds, Md.; General Robert E. Wood, Chicago, Ill.

The committee has issued the following appeal to the Fulton Lewis, Jr. listening audience:

COMMITTEE OF FRIENDS OF FULTON LEWIS, JR.

Box 64, Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Friend of Fulton Lewis, Jr.:

We don't need to tell you, a good friend of Fulton Lewis, Jr., the value of keeping his voice on the air. Beyond doubt, his voice reaches a larger audience than any other carrying an objective analysis of the news from Washington.

Fulton's present difficulties — *not enough sponsors* — are due to the fact that he has never been afraid to make enemies when that was necessary to tell the truth. For example, during the Army-McCarthy hearings, Fulton lost a large number of local sponsors. It was not that the sponsors themselves thought Fulton was presenting a false picture. Quite the contrary! But the sponsors got calls from influential people, saying something like this: "We're telling you to drop your sponsorship of Fulton Lewis, Jr. — and we won't take no for an answer!" Many local sponsors surrendered.

So Fulton's sponsorship has dropped to the point where he has only about 70 sponsors (some of them part-time) on the 300-odd stations carrying his broadcasts. This has happened in spite of the fact that he is still America's most powerful force among radio personalities, reaching millions of devoted listeners five nights a week.

Many stations that do not carry Fulton now realize his great appeal, and would like to transmit his broadcasts. But the trouble is that his enemies, although few in number, are well organized. His friends are numerous, but they are not organized at all.

The Mutual Network (which was sold a few months ago because it was losing a million dollars a year) wants to keep him on, but cannot indefinitely sustain a loss of the \$50,000 to \$70,000 a year now needed to carry Fulton's broadcasts.

The men and women listed on this letterhead have organized a Committee to urge Fulton's friends to go into action immediately to increase the number of his local sponsors.

Here's what YOU can do: If a local business firm is NOW sponsoring Fulton's broadcasts, tell its owners of your appreciation. Ask your friends to do likewise — especially if their appreciation and yours can be expressed in the form of business.

If there is no local sponsorship now, your help is even more urgently needed. In those cases, the local station gets *no revenue* from that 15-minute period, one of the most attractive advertising periods of the broadcasting day. The local station, therefore, is under pressure from advertisers wanting that period — but not wanting Fulton's broadcasts! (Some stations have completely dropped Fulton for this reason.)

You can help get a local sponsor by going to your local Mutual station and discussing with the sales manager the possible prospects for sponsorship. You and your friends may be able to promise business to an interested prospect. Make it *profitable* for firms to sponsor Fulton Lewis — as his enemies seek to make it *unprofitable*.

Let's act NOW — while there is still time to save the Fulton Lewis broadcasts.

Additional copies of this 4-page News Section: single copy 20¢ (coins, not stamps); 10 copies \$1; 25 copies \$2; 100 copies \$5; 500 copies \$20; 1000 copies \$30. In 5000 lots \$25 per thousand. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by fourth-class mail which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first-class mail delivery, add one cent a copy; for airmail, add two cents a copy.

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A few Bound Volumes for 1955 and 1956 available at \$15. None available for previous years.

The Declaration of Independence opens: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher*

JAMES L. WICK, *Executive Publisher*

Contributing Editors: FRANK CHODOROV, M. STANTON EVANS

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